REGISTER OF RESEARCH ON IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

QUESTIONNAIRE

Α	A Project title: Study of reclamation regime and irrigated water-salt balance management of north-west part of Golodnaya Steppe								
в	Topic n°:2	Sub-topic nº: 2							
1)	01	Technical field nº: 2							
С	Project location								
			A root	4570001					
	Country: Republic of Kaza	akhstan		157000 ha					
	Precise details if possible		Ω (ies).						
	Citu(ies):		011010(0).						
D	D Duration of the project:								
	Year in which the project was	1985							
Е	Organizations and technical staff involved								
1	Supervisor/project coordinator	(SURNAME, First name):	Spizin A.		100 %				
	Organization: VNIIGIM								
	Address: 44, B.Academichesk E-ma	Resources							
Oth	2)								
1					%				
2					%				
3					%				
4					%				
Oth	er collaborators:		man-years	3	<u> </u>				
_	I								
F	Funding agencies				Demonstrate of annials of				
	Fu	finance provided							
1	Ministry for Land Reclar	100%							
2					%				
3					%				

1 Objective and technical fields:

Soil reclamation regime management, prevention of soil salinization and land productivity increase by groundwater pumping providing water-salt balance management in connection with leaching regime of irrigation.

2 Scientific and technical approach:

Prevention of soil salinization and land productivity increase by means of territory drainability improvement and salt removal due to groundwater pumping.

3 Environment characteristics:

Climate. Average annual temperature is 12.5-13^oC. Annual evaporativity is 12-16 th. cu.m./ha. Humidity deficit 9-13 th. cu.m./ha.

Lithology: light and middle loam and sandy loam; cover loam thickness is 15-40 m. Soils are of middle complexity to desalinization: coefficient of overflow from above B=150-450 m/day; resistance Φ = 130-400 days.

Easy soluvable salts are distributed along the soil profile irregularly. There are two maximum: 1.5-2 m and 5-15 m. Beneath these layers soils are desalinizated. Salinization type is chloride-sulfate and sulfate.

Water and salt specific yield are: μ = 0.1; α =1.2-1.8

4 Parameters of Pilot Projects and Technical Solutions:

Area of north-west part of Golodnaya Steppe is 174 th.ha. Area of vertical drainage implementation is 15.7 th.ha.

Specific extent of open drainage varied within 8-15 m/ha. Horizontal drainage outflow was only 1.2-1.8 %. Near 1800 wells were constructed with depth 25-50 m. Specific yield is 5-6 l/sec/m. Actual drainage modulus is 0.15-0.28 l/sec/ha.

5 Methodology:

Field observations on moisture, salts movement and all elements of water-salt balance of unsaturated zone, groundwater, cover loam and irrigation area as a whole.

Permanent balance stations were established with area 100-250 ha where regular observations were carried out.

6 Results:

Land development led to groundwater level increase and consequently to soil secondary salinization. Within 1956-1968 open drainage was constructed with specific extent 8-15 m/ha. Insufficient outflow (0.03-0.05 l/sec/ha) did not provide planned soil desalinization rate. Salt balance was positive and salt accumulated within unsaturated zone (3-5 t/ha). In 1965-1966 open drainage was strengthened by vertical drainage system consisting of 654 wells. Total discharge was 2700-3700 cu.m/ha and achieved 36% of water supply. Vertical drainage allowed to decrease groundwater level by rate 3.5-4.0 cm/day and regulate if within acceptable limits 1.5-4.5 m depending on water supply and leaching regime.

Latter permitted to create half-automorphic reclamation regime. Water supply together with precipitation to the field was 8.5-12.5 th. cu.m./ha. Desalinizating discharge of infiltration water was 900-2000 cu.m/ha. Under such regime soil desalinization rate achieved 4.43-10.85 t/ha per year. Along with groundwater level depletion water waste for total evaporation was cut down and it was 5.3-8.6 th. cu.m./ha against 8.5-9.7 th. cu.m./ha which was before vertical drainage construction.

Coefficient of leaching regime (B+O)/(E+T) was 1.1-1.2; under VDS operation full soil desalinization happened, groundwater salinity decreased from 8-15 to 3-5 g/l.

To the end of 1977 area of non-salinizatad lands was 85-90 % against 30-35 % at initial stage. Not only unsaturated zone, but all cover loam (20-30 m) was desalinizated.

Gradual change of pumped groundwater salinity was observed. Within 1965-1990 it did not exceed 0.5-1.0 g/l and it was mainly 4-4.5 g/l against 3.5-4 g/l at initial stage.

Zone of active salt exchange was 20-50 m, for water exchange it was 70-100 m. Favourable tendency of reclamation processes and water-salt regime provoked cotton yield growth on 0.5-1.1

t/ha and its achievement of 2.8-3.2 t/ha against 1.5-2.0 t/ha at the beginning. Along with land productivity growth water waste for unit production was reduced from 4000-5000 to 1800-2000 cu.m/t.

н	Suggested key-words					
1	Vertical drainage system	4	Water-salt balance			
2	Territory drainability	5	Water productivity			
3	Pumping regime	6				

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I.	Most recent publications (maximum 3)									
1	Author(s): N.Reshetkina, Kh.Yakubov									
	Title: Vertical drainage									
Results of field investigations of vertical drainage efficiency on soil desalinization, dra improvement and water salt regime management are considered. Possibility of wa balance and soil water salt regime regulation is proved.										
	Year of publication: 1978	free access	[x]	restricted	[]	confidential	[]			
2	Author(s):									
	Title:									
	Publication details:									
	Year of publication:	free access	[x]	restricted	[]	confidential	[]			
3	Author(s):									
	Title:									
	Publication details:									
	Year of publication:	free access	[X]	restricted	[]	confidential	[]			